

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. AUSTIN,
OF Marion County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRITT,
OF Daviess County.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF DeKalb County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF Allen County.

"The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

MASS CONVENTION OF THE UNION DEMOCRACY AND CONSERVATIVE CITIZENS OF INDIANA, TO CONSIDER THE CRISIS OF THE COUNTRY.

In compliance with the generally expressed wish of the Democracy of Indiana, the true friends of Constitutional Liberty, the Democratic State Central Committee, in the name of the people of the State, without regard to party affiliations, who desire to "preserve the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," to meet in

MASS CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS, ON Wednesday, the 30th day of July.

The object in assembling the people at this time is to take into consideration the new issues which have recently been forced upon the country by the party in power—measures which are in violation of the Constitution, and which are opposed to the spirit and purposes of our institutions: while, in the language of President Polk, "war exists," to insist that its prosecution shall be confined to the policy solemnly set forth by Congress in July, 1861, that it is "not waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," and to assure the Administration that a generous support will be given it, as the representative of the Government, in all necessary, prompt, and vigorous measures to overthrow armed rebellion against the Union, to sustain its legitimate authority and crush out Abolitionism, which is equally hostile to the Constitution as to secessionism.

The Committee are impressed with the necessity of the People assembling en masse at the time proposed, for the following reasons: 1. The Administration, Congress and a recently so-called "Union" Convention held in this State, have failed to announce what are the legitimate and appropriate means to put down the rebellion, and all have refused to even consider, much less condemn, the disunion schemes of the Abolitionists.

2. The so-called Republican—Union Convention failed to repudiate the gross frauds and corruptions proven upon the party in power by Congressional investigating committees of its own appointment.

3. Congress has adopted measures, such as the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which, if constitutional, are ill-timed and unnecessary and calculated to create distrust in the minds of the loyal citizens of the border slave States, and the country generally, as to the designs of the Administration;

4. It has proposed to tax the people of the whole Union to pay for the slaves that States may see proper to emancipate, thus throwing additional burden upon the productive industry of the non-slaveholding States; at a time, too, when every interest is called upon to contribute all in its power the means necessary for the prosecution of the war;

5. It has encouraged wild schemes of negro philanthropy; establishing free schools for the education of the blacks, supporting runaway negroes in idleness, and in agricultural experiments with negro labor, all at the expense of the People;

6. And in proposing and adopting general schemes of emancipation and confiscation, in clear violation and derogation of the Constitution, inconsistent with the declared policy of the Government solemnly set forth by Congress in July, 1861, against the dictates of humanity and sound political economy, thereby "impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the several States."

In order that the People, the source of power in all constitutional governments, who sincerely desire to perpetuate the Union, as founded and administered by our patriotic fathers, may have the opportunity to condemn these unconstitutional measures; to express their sympathy and their determination to support the Administration in every legitimate effort to crush out treason, "wherever it may rear its head," to "defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution," and to uphold the rights and institutions of all the States unimpaired; to say to those in authority, the servants of the people, what are the rebellion; to condemn fraud and corruption and all unconstitutional, illegitimate and unnecessary measures; calculated to weaken instead of strengthening a love and respect for the Union; to restore a free, just, pure, equal and beneficent administration of the Government, such as the people desire; and to renew the pledge on the part of the Democratic State Convention in behalf of the Democracy of Indiana, "That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; but we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States," the Democratic State Central Committee, now ask them to assemble in mass convention.

All who desire to see the stars and stripes float over every inch of American soil in liberty, fraternity and equality; all who insist that the Government shall have a fixed policy in the prosecution of the war, known to the whole country; all who sympathize with the sixty thousand sons of Indiana who have volunteered and are in the field to defend and maintain the Constitution and the Union, and who wish to see them relieved from their arduous duties and exposure of health and life in defense thereof, by a prompt suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union not only in name but in essence; all who wish to preserve constitutional liberty, and the integrity of the Government under the Constitution, are invited to attend the proposed Convention and co-operate in the attainment of these objects.

While the gallant and patriotic Union men of Kentucky, and other border slave States, have devoted their efforts to preserve the Government as our fathers made it, will not the citizens of Indiana aid, by their counsel and their votes, these patriotic citizens in repelling and rolling back the tide of Southern and Northern treason to the Constitution and the Union? For such a purpose we should assemble, and for such a purpose we should, as we do, invite the co-operation of all good citizens.

Eminent speakers, true and tried patriots, from adjoining States, have been invited and may be expected to address the Convention upon the momentous issues of the day.

By order of the Central Committee.

GEORGE MCQUEEN, Chairman.

Gen. Banks and the Negroes.

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A Union man, a citizen of the Valley of Virginia, the scene of the recent conflicts, who was compelled to abandon his home and accompany the Union army on its retrograde march, is now on a visit to some of his relatives in Harrison county. Having suffered much, and been imprisoned more than once on account of his Union sentiments, which he never attempted to conceal, and being now an exile, he is, of course, feeling exceedingly bitter toward the rebels, and hopes for their speedy and thorough subjugation, and the punishment of the leading traitors. One circumstance occurred during Banks's retreat, which he states caused much hard feeling, not only among the loyal Virginians, but among the Union soldiers also. The gentleman says that in his retreat, Banks took the means of transporting negroes who accompanied his army, while the white people—men, women and children—who were fleeing from the rebel army, were compelled to walk; and he saw stout negroes riding Government wagons, while sick and wounded soldiers were walking.

Such things as this are calculated to produce the most unhappy effect, not only upon the Union people of the rebellious States, but upon the Union soldiers; and the gentleman says that the Western troops, particularly, were greatly angered at seeing such partiality manifested for the negro.

On this article Mr. VOORHEES based a resolution instructing the "committee on the conduct of the war" to inquire into the facts therein alleged and report upon them.

Mr. VOORHEES is also justified in his course by the following editorial article taken from the Pittsburgh Post on the same subject:

Many of the men were justly indignant at the fresh trials they were subject to by reason of this stampede of "contrabands." The wagons were nearly all driven by colored teamsters and into themselves the negroes loaded up the sick and wounded soldiers were compelled to trudge along on foot. If they sought refuge in the ambulances they were driven away from the drivers who were already in the vehicles. The negroes were also taken possession of by the "colored" population, who were in comfort and safety, sometimes obliging the injured animals to carry double.

Thus were our brave men compelled to make this disastrous retreat, many of them in a debilitated condition, while the negroes, who followed the army quite at their ease. This report comes not from one, but from several, and we only wonder that our soldiers restrained themselves from laying violent hands upon the slaves as they were being loaded into the wagons, and the tender mercies of the enemy. Some who belonged to Col. Buckley's, called as they say, the "abolition" regiment, declare they have had quite enough of "contrabands" and men.

In the course of the debate which occurred on Mr. VOORHEES's resolution in the House, Colonel RICHARDSON of Illinois, whose high character for veracity has never been questioned, said, "I have heard this same charge made by soldiers."

Now, if with this evidence before the country, the Abolition editors of Indiana think that no investigation ought to be made they are welcome to tell their readers so. We do not think, however, that any honest or sensible man will censure Mr. VOORHEES on this subject, especially as the 27th Indiana regiment was in that cruel engagement and retreat.

If negroes have become the objects of tender care on the part of an American officer in their sick and wounded soldiers it is time it should be known.

Of course if this or any other resolution had been levied at General McCLELLAN or any other Democrat it would have been instantly acted on by this Abolition Congress and prompt investigation made, but inasmuch as the General whose conduct is to undergo examination is an outright Abolitionist we expect to hear but little if anything further of this matter.

We are assured that private letters from that region confirm these reports and that the proof can be produced in ample form if the committee on the conduct of the war will enter upon the investigation.

A Card from Hon. W. H. English—Just Sentiment, Forbids Strain.

We call attention to the following card from Hon. W. H. English, in response to a remonstrance from some of his old friends in the Second District to again become a candidate to represent them in Congress. Mr. English, for the success with which he has responded to a remonstrance in Congress, is well known. It is noticed that in declining to again become the recipient of the confidence of his political friends, he utters some just sentiments upon the present condition of public affairs which are well worthy of consideration by all who sincerely desire the good of the country, and for that reason we call attention to them:

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I am deeply impressed by this additional manifestation of confidence and good will on the part of yourselves and that portion of the citizens of your country who respond to a remonstrance in reply to your inquiry that I have not for a moment contemplated being a candidate, and most sincerely and truly do not desire to be.

As to accepting the nomination, if tendered me, I can only say that while I appreciate the obligation which rests upon a man holding the relations which I have to the people of this district, to make some sacrifice of personal wishes to a seeming national necessity, when demanded by the united voice of his political friends, I am not able to see that the circumstances require that I should make the approaching race, and I therefore respectfully decline the use of my name.

It is perhaps superfluous for me to add that, as a private citizen, neither seeking or desiring office, I shall exert whatever influence I possess to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and to suppress the rebellion.

To do that, in my judgment, it is necessary not only to put down secessionism, but that twin monster in iniquity, abolitionism; and this, no situation, whether in slave States or in free States, is more clearly and more loudly demanded than in the present condition of our country, and for that reason we call attention to them:

THE STOVER FRAUD.

We understand that Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Hon. Jesse Brown, Loan Commissioner, have informed the Board of Brokers that they will recommend the Legislature of Indiana to redeem all the bonds of the Stover issue in the hands of innocent parties. If Governor Morton and Loan Commissioner Brown have the credit of the State of Indiana really at heart, they will not wait for the action of the Legislature, but will assume the responsibility of recognizing the bonds at once, and withdrawing them from circulation. They have in hand money received from the General Government which could not be better employed. So long as this issue, with all its evidences of authenticity and genuineness, is repudiated by the State, no man of common sense will be willing to buy or to hold any Indiana security at any price whatever.—New York Herald, 25th.

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I am deeply impressed by this additional manifestation of confidence and good will on the part of yourselves and that portion of the citizens of your country who respond to a remonstrance in reply to your inquiry that I have not for a moment contemplated being a candidate, and most sincerely and truly do not desire to be.

As to accepting the nomination, if tendered me, I can only say that while I appreciate the obligation which rests upon a man holding the relations which I have to the people of this district, to make some sacrifice of personal wishes to a seeming national necessity, when demanded by the united voice of his political friends, I am not able to see that the circumstances require that I should make the approaching race, and I therefore respectfully decline the use of my name.

It is perhaps superfluous for me to add that, as a private citizen, neither seeking or desiring office, I shall exert whatever influence I possess to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and to suppress the rebellion.

To do that, in my judgment, it is necessary not only to put down secessionism, but that twin monster in iniquity, abolitionism; and this, no situation, whether in slave States or in free States, is more clearly and more loudly demanded than in the present condition of our country, and for that reason we call attention to them:

THE STOVER FRAUD.

We understand that Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Hon. Jesse Brown, Loan Commissioner, have informed the Board of Brokers that they will recommend the Legislature of Indiana to redeem all the bonds of the Stover issue in the hands of innocent parties. If Governor Morton and Loan Commissioner Brown have the credit of the State of Indiana really at heart, they will not wait for the action of the Legislature, but will assume the responsibility of recognizing the bonds at once, and withdrawing them from circulation. They have in hand money received from the General Government which could not be better employed. So long as this issue, with all its evidences of authenticity and genuineness, is repudiated by the State, no man of common sense will be willing to buy or to hold any Indiana security at any price whatever.—New York Herald, 25th.

What has "Hon. Jesse Brown, Loan Commissioner," got to do with the fraudulent bonds? Is it his business to recommend the Legislature to do this or that in reference to the matter?

"Keep it Before the People."

That the Abolition measures which have recently passed Congress and been approved by the President, such as the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the so-called "Union" or "Fusion" party as demonstrated by the public acts of its representative men in our national Legislature.

Gen. Banks and the Negroes.

We see that some of our Republican exchanges are attacking Mr. VOORHEES because he introduced into Congress a resolution of inquiry in regard to the manner in which General BANKS treated runaway negroes at the expense of his wounded and suffering soldiers. The facts are these. The following editorial article appeared in the New Albany Ledger, of June 7th:

A Union man, a citizen of the Valley of Virginia, the scene of the recent conflicts, who was compelled to abandon his home and accompany the Union army on its retrograde march, is now on a visit to some of his relatives in Harrison county. Having suffered much, and been imprisoned more than once on account of his Union sentiments, which he never attempted to conceal, and being now an exile, he is, of course, feeling exceedingly bitter toward the rebels, and hopes for their speedy and thorough subjugation, and the punishment of the leading traitors. One circumstance occurred during Banks's retreat, which he states caused much hard feeling, not only among the loyal Virginians, but among the Union soldiers also. The gentleman says that in his retreat, Banks took the means of transporting negroes who accompanied his army, while the white people—men, women and children—who were fleeing from the rebel army, were compelled to walk; and he saw stout negroes riding Government wagons, while sick and wounded soldiers were walking.

Such things as this are calculated to produce the most unhappy effect, not only upon the Union people of the rebellious States, but upon the Union soldiers; and the gentleman says that the Western troops, particularly, were greatly angered at seeing such partiality manifested for the negro.

On this article Mr. VOORHEES based a resolution instructing the "committee on the conduct of the war" to inquire into the facts therein alleged and report upon them.

Mr. VOORHEES is also justified in his course by the following editorial article taken from the Pittsburgh Post on the same subject: